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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/265,489	03/09/1999	SASHIKANTH CHANDRASEKARAN	OID 1998-015-01	4574
55498 7590 08/03/2010 ORACLE INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION c/o VISTA IP LAW GROUP LLP 1885 LUNDY AVENUE SUITE 108 San Jose, CA 95131				
EXAMINER				
TO, BAOQU'OC N				
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08/03/2010		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary**Application No.**

09/265,489

Applicant(s)

CHANDRASEKARAN ET AL.

Examiner

BAOQUOC TO

Art Unit

2162

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08/01/2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 and 16-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 and 16-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Statement(s) (PTO/SF/42)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. In response to the Office Action dated on 11/20/2009, applicant(s) the application as follow:

Claims amended: 1, 13, 21, 23, 31, 38, 41, 44-45

Claims withdrawn: None

Claims Canceled: 15

Claims 1-14 and 16-51 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 13, 21, 23, 31, 38 and 45 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-14 and 16-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robertson et al. (US. Patent No. 5,631,635) in view of Smith et al. (6,282,564 B1) and further in view of William, Jr. (US. Patent No. 4,868,866).

Regarding on claims 1 and 45, Robertson teaches a method for managing information to be accessed by multiple consumers, said information comprising one or more information records, said information records to be accessed by said multiple consumers in a specified order, each said information record comprising data to be accessed by a consumer, said method comprising:

Providing said data of an information record to a consumer of the multiple consumers (alert the user) (col. 3, lines 5-9);

Updating, by using a processor a history table (when a response to for a particular message is generated, the controller 8 may update the tracking table 54 to delete therefrom the address of that particular message if desired) (col. 4, lines 47-49), said history table comprising a history record for each consumer for said information record, said history record comprising a message stage field for indicating whether said data of said information record have been provided to said consumer (when a response to for a particular message is generated, the controller 8 may update the tracking table 54 to delete therefrom the address of that particular message if desired) (col. 4, lines 47-49); and

Storing the data in a volatile or non-volatile computer-readable medium or displaying the data on a display device (memory 24) (col. 3, line 5).

Robertson also discloses a tracking table for tracking the message including paging message fields and vector fields and other fields (col. 2, lines 26-53). However, Anderson does not explicitly teach updating comprising setting said message state field in a history record corresponding to said consumer to indicate said consumer accessed said data and wherein the multiple consumers access the same information records in the same prescribe order and the consumer do not have to wait to any others to finish a transaction before the consumer can begin the transaction on the same information records. On the other hand, Smith discloses updating comprising setting said message state field in a history record corresponding to said consumer to indicate said consumer accessed said data (col. 10, lines 12-15). This suggests the status indicator indicates the record has been read. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Anderson's system to update the message stage field to indicate the viewer have been read the message as taught by Robertson in order to allow the automatic message deletion upon all user read the message. Furthermore, both Robertson and Anderson do not discloses wherein the multiple consumers access the same information records in the same prescribe order and the consumer do not have to wait to any others to finish a transaction before the consumer can begin the transaction on the same information records (queue processing techniques are employed to provide continuous summaries when the volume of data traffic precludes broadcast of individual data messages. Particular data messages which must be accurately received by all subscribers are distributed by controlled transmissions and repeated a predetermined number of times...) (col. 2, lines 50-59).

Passage does not negate any order consumers to access the message; therefore, it is appropriate for examiner based on the passage to presume that the message is accessed by others consumer while one of the consumers accesses the message. Furthermore, the message is delivered on the prescribed order as being prescribed by the consumers. it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify teaching of both Robertson and Anderson to include message is accessed by others consumer while one of the consumers accesses the message as disclosed by William which allows the concurrency access to the records.

Regarding on claims 2 and 46, Robertson teaches the method for managing information of claim 1, in which each said information record further comprises a message identifier value that identifies the data of said information record and each said history record further comprises a message id field that identifies data in an information record (message field...) (col. 2, lines 30-33).

Regarding on claim 3, Robertson teaches the method of managing information of claim 2, in which each said history record further comprises a consumer id field that identifies a consumer of said multiple consumers that is to access data in an information record, said data identified by said message id field, said consumer id field of said history record identifying said history record as corresponding to said consumer (other fields) (col. 26-53).

Regarding on claim 4, Robertson teaches the method for managing of claim 3, in which said updating comprising setting said message state field in the history record

with a message id field the identifies said data that said consumer is provided access to and with a consumer id field that identifies said consumer (other fields) (col. 26-53).

Regarding on claims 5 and 47, Roberson teaches the methods for managing information of claim 1, in which prefix index key compression is used to store only on instance of a message identifier value that identifies the data of an information record in said history table for each history record for said information record (seven bit value representing one of the 128 number extending from 0 to 127) (col. 26-53).

Regarding on claims 6 and 48, Robertson teaches the method for managing information of claim 1, further comprising: storing data to be accessed by a consumer in an information record creating a history record for each consumer that is access said data, and setting said message state field in each said history record to indicate said data has not been accessed (tracking table include fields and the message which has not been deleted to indicate the message have not been read) (col. 4, lines 47-49).

Regarding on claims 7 and 49, Robertson teaches the method for managing information of claim 1, further comprising: a read-order table comprising order data that indicates the relative order that data in said information record is to be accessed by said multiple consumers, said method further comprising identifying the data of in information record that a consumer is to be provided access to by said order data in said read-order table (tracking table include a setting of read only access) (col. 2, lines 57-53).

Regarding on claims 8 and 50, Anderson teaches the method for managing information of claim 1, further comprising:

reading one or more history records of said history table, said one or more history records comprising a history table read; and deleting an information record if all the message state fields in all of the history records of said history table read indicate that said data in said information record has been accessed (delete the message if desired) (col. 4, lines 47-49).

Regarding on claims 9 and 51, Robertson teaches the method for managing information of claim 9, further comprising:

a work list table, said work list table comprising one or more work entries, each work entry comprising an identification of data in an information record (tracking table) (col. 4, lines 47-49).

Regarding on claim 10, Robertson teaches the method for managing information of claim 9, further comprising: adding a work entry to said work list table, said work entry comprising an identification (adding call to the tracking table) (col. 2, lines 27-53)..

Regarding on claim 11, Anderson teaches the method of claim 9, further comprising:

accessing a work entry in said work list table (tracking table) (col. 4, lines 47-49);
reading one or more history records of said history table, said one or more history records comprising a history table read, said one or more history records comprising said history table read determined by said work entry (tracking table) (col. 4, lines 47-49); and

deleting an information record if all the message state fields in all of the history records (message queue) of said history table indicate that said data in said information record has been accessed (tracking table) (col. 4, liens 47-49);

Regarding on claim 12, Anderson teaches the method for managing information of claim 9, further comprising:

batching two or more work entries in said work table list table (received messages in the tracking table) (col. 2, lines 27-53); and

performing in a single transaction reading one or more history records of said history table, said one or more history records determined by said two or more work entries, and deleting one or more information records (delete message address) (col. 4, lines 47-49).

Claim 13 is rejected under the same reason as claim 1, in addition, Robertson discloses a processor for executing instruction (CPU, 20) (col. 3, line 27). Robertson did not disclose queue comprising one or more information queue records each said information queue record comprising information to be accessed by one or more consumers. However, Smith also discloses an information queue comprising one or more information queue records each said information queue record comprising information to be accessed by one or more consumers (tracking table) (col. 2, lines 27-53). It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify teaching of Robertson to include queue comprising one or more information queue records each said information queue record comprising

information to be accessed by one or more consumers as disclosed by Smith in order to track and delivery the message accordingly.

Regarding on claim 14, Robertson teaches the system for delivery of information to multiple consumers of claim 13, in which each said information queue record further comprises said identification of said information of said information queue record (message field include message identifier) (col. 2, lines 27-53).

Claim 15. (Canceled)

Regarding on claim 16, Robertson teaches the system for the delivery of information to multiple consumers of claim 13, further comprising a read-order table record further comprises state field that indicates if the information in said information queue identified in the corresponding information identification field of said table record has been delivered to the consumer identified in the consumer identification field of said table record (tracking table include the order of the message coming) (col. 2, lines 27-53).

Regarding on claim 17, Robertson teaches the system of the delivery of information to multiple consumers of claim 16, in which said read-order table comprises one or more records, each said record of said read-order table comprising in identification field identifies information in an information queue record, each said record of said read-order table further comprising an enqueue time field comprises said order data (tracking table include the message with time received) (col. 2, lines 27-53).

Regarding on claim 18, Robertson teaches the system for delivery of information to multiple consumers of claim 13, further comprising a work list table, said work list

table comprising one or more work list entries, each said work list entry comprising an identification of information in an information queue record (col. 2, lines 27-53).

Regarding on claim 19, Robertson teach the system for the delivery of information to multiple consumers of claim 18, in which each said work list entry is a record (tracking table) (col. 2, lines 27-53);

Regarding on claim 20, Robertson teaches the system for the delivery of information to multiple consumers of claim 18, in which each said work list table comprises one or more work records and each said work list entry is a field in a work record (col. 3, lines 35-40).

Claim 21 is rejected under the same reason as claim 13, in addition, Robertson discloses a system for the delivery of message to multiple consumer, said system comprising: a work list table separated from said message queue and said history table comprising one or more work list entries, each said work list entry comprising a message identification (tracking table include received messages and each received message include the time, date and delivery) (col. 2, lines 27-53).

Regarding on claim 22, Robertson teaches the system for the delivery of messages to multiple consumers of claim 21, further comprising: a read-order table comprising one or more read-order records, each said read-order-record comprising a message identification and order data, said order data indicating the relative order that the message of said message queue that is identified by the message identification of said read-order record is to be delivered to a consumer (col. 5, lines 20-39).

Regarding on claims 23, 31 and 38, Robertson teaches the method for multiple consumers to access information in a non-in first-out, prescribed order, said information comprising:

providing access to said first piece of information to a first consumer of said multiple consumers (message received for delivering to the user) (col. 3, lines 9-11).

Robertson discloses the tracking table includes fields (col. 2, lines 27-53); and

Storing the data in a volatile or non-volatile computer-readable medium or displaying the data on a display device (memory 24) (col. 3, line 5).

Robertson does not explicitly teach indicating in a second location in a history table that said first consumer has accessed said first piece of information, said history table having first message state field for indicating whether said first consumer has accessed said first piece of information; providing access to said first piece of information to a second consumer of said multiple consumers; and indicating, by using a processor, in a third location in said history table that said second consumer has accessed said first piece of information, said history table having a second message state field for indicating whether said second consumer has accessed said first piece of information and wherein the multiple consumers access the same information records in the same prescribe order and the consumer do not have to wait to any others to finish a transaction before the consumer can begin the transaction on the same information records. However, Smith discloses indicating in a second location in a history table that said first consumer has accessed said first piece of information, said history table having first message state field for indicating whether said first consumer has accessed

said first piece of information; providing access to said first piece of information to a second consumer of said multiple consumers; and indicating in a third location in said history table that said second consumer has accessed said first piece of information, said history table having a second message state field for indicating whether said second consumer has accessed said first piece of information (col. 6, lines 30-34 and col. 10, lines 12-15 and col. 10, lines 12-15). This suggests the status indicator is the location in the table to indicate the records being accessed by the second user.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Robertson's system to update the message stage field to indicate the viewer have been read the message as taught by Smith in order to allow the automatic message deletion upon all user read the message. Furthermore, both Robertson and Anderson do not disclose wherein the multiple consumers access the same information records in the same prescribe order and the consumer do not have to wait to any others to finish a transaction before the consumer can begin the transaction on the same information records (queue processing techniques are employed to provide continuous summaries when the volume of data traffic precludes broadcast of individual data messages. Particular data messages which must be accurately received by all subscribers are distributed by controlled transmissions and repeated a predetermined number of times...) (col. 2, lines 50-59). Passage does not negate any order consumers to access the message; therefore, it is appropriate for examiner based on the passage to presume that the message is accessed by others consumer while one of the consumers accesses the message. Furthermore, the message is delivered on the

prescribed order as being prescribed by the consumers. it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify teaching of both Robertson and Anderson to include message is accessed by others consumer while one of the consumers accesses the message as disclosed by William which allows the concurrency access to the records.

Regarding on claims 24, 32 and 39, Robertson teaches the method for multiple consumers to access information of claim 23, in which said first location comprises an information entry in a queue of information (tracking table include message identifier and address of the recipient) (col. 2, lines 27-53).

Regarding on claims 25, 33 and 40, Robertson discloses teaches the method for multiple consumers to access information of claim 24, in which said queue information comprises one or more information entries, and each said information entry comprises a piece of information to be accessed by one or more of said multiple consumers, each said information entry further comprising an identification of said piece of information of said piece of information in said information entry (tracking table include message identifier and address of the recipient) (col. 2, lines 27-53).

Regarding on claims 26, 34 and 41, Robertson teaches deleting said entry comprising said first piece of information that said first consumer and said second consumer is provided access to from said queue of information after said first consumer after said first consumer and said second have accessed said first piece of information (deletion of message address if desire) (col. 4, lines 47-49).

Regarding to claim 27, Robertson discloses for delivery of information to multiple consumers of claim 13, in which for each of said one or more consumers, said table comprises a separate table record for each piece of information to be accessed by said consumer (when a response to for a particular message is generated, the controller 8 may update the tracking table 54 to delete therefrom the address of that particular message if desired) (col. 4, lines 47-49).

Regarding on claims 28, 35 and 42, Robertson teaches the method for multiple consumers to access information of claim 23, in which said history table comprises an identification of said first piece of information and an identification of said first consumer (tracking table) (col. 2, lines 27-53).

Regarding on claims 29, 36 and 43, Robertson teaches the method for multiple consumers to access information of claim 28, in which said third location comprises another history entry in said history table, said other history entry comprising an identification of said first piece of information and in identification of said second consumer (col. 2, lines 27-53).

Regarding on claims 30, 37 and 44, Robertson teaches the method for multiple consumers to access information of claim 23, further comprising:

indicating in a fourth location an order in which said one or more pieces of information is to be accessed by said multiple consumers (recent and previous message) (col. 3, lines 45-47).

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Baoquoc N. To whose telephone number is at 571-272-4041, or unofficial fax number for the purpose of discussion (571) 273-4041 or via e-mail BaoquocN.To@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday: 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached at 571-272-4107.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231.

The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follow:

(571) 273-8300 [Official Communication]

/Baoquoc N To/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2162